

80 CAFETERIA STRIKERS JAILED, SCORES SLUGGED

Picket Unconscious in
Bellevue Till Late
Last Night

Sympathizers Beaten
Strike Grows Despite
Intense Terror

Eighty strikers were arrested and scores were injured by thugs and police in yesterday's picketing demonstration at W. 36th St., in the center of the garment district on which the Hotel, Restaurant and Cafeteria Workers' Union is concentrating attention in its general strike. Albert Rosinere, bus boy, was in a critical condition at Bellevue Hospital as a result of a vicious attack from thugs. He was declared out of danger by doctors only when he regained consciousness.

Heavy fines and jail sentences are ruthlessly imposed on workers who appear in court, with their wounds still bleeding. As soon as the pickets arrived, and were joined by sympathetic needle trades workers, the slugging began. First the private detectives were immediately joined by about 200 police massed in the streets.

Settlements were reached with six cafeterias yesterday, and 16 more applications for settlements were made. Negotiations will continue tomorrow. Ninety-five cafeterias are now declared on strike.

Union Denounces Brutality.

Denouncing the brutal and brazen strikebreaking tactics of the police, Sam Kramberg told how the injured workers came to the union headquarters. "Ten strikers came back to the union office," declared Sam Kramberg, secretary of the organization, "who were badly injured—cut and bruised about the face and arms. Rosinere, of 2361 First Ave., was brought to the headquarters by a taxi-driver. As soon as he staggered into the office he fell on the floor unconscious. Witnesses said that they saw policeman Number 11124 beating Rosinere at the Traffic Cafeteria, 38th St. and Sixth Ave. When the victims of this brutality are arraigned in Jefferson Market Court, they are fined \$5 or \$10, given a jail sentence, for disorderly conduct. Ninety-nine per cent of all the disorder and violence is caused by the police, the employers, and their hired gangsters, but the strikers get the punishment."

Of the 80 arrested today, 15 were women and girls. One striker, Aaron Balter of 169 East 107th St., was given a sentence of 30 days in the workhouse.

U. S. AIRPLANES MENACE MEXICO

Many "Rebels" Desert
as War Moves West

BULLETIN.
JUAZUEZ, Mexico, April 8.—General Jose Gonzalo Escobar was proclaimed "provisional president" of Mexico by the insurgents here before they fled to the westward, to join Governor Fausto Topete of Sonora, if they can.

EL PASO, Texas, April 8.—Eighteen U. S. army airplanes have been ordered to attack any planes, either federal or "rebel," which cross the national boundary, said Brigadier-General Frank S. Cocheu, commander of all American forces here. U. S. cavalry patrols have also been strengthened and will participate in fighting if any troops of the "rebels" approach the border.

The U. S. officials here are making it clear that Hoover's aid to the federalists means active intervention at the slightest opportunity. Ten thousand United States soldiers are either on the border or very near it.

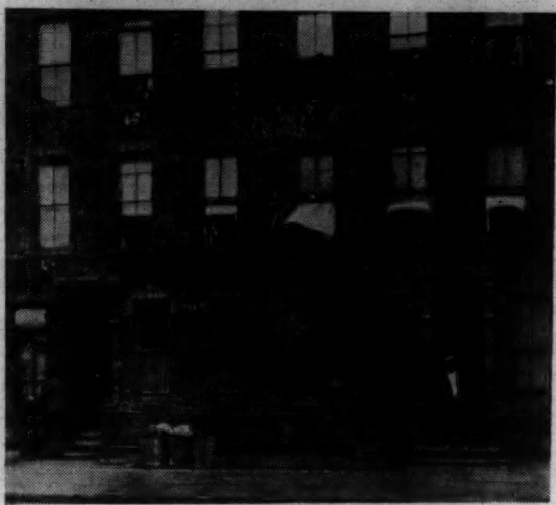
Plan Stand in Sonora.
JUAZUEZ, Mexico, April 8.—Rebel leaders today indicated that General J. G. Escobar, rebel chieftain, during the next three weeks plans a concentration of forces in Sonora, with capture of Naco as the first objective.

The clerical force now besieging Naco has withdrawn about two miles from town, apparently somewhat demoralized by their repulse in two attacks during the last two days.

Defections from the Escobar forces continue. About half of the garrison at Ojinaga, on the border, revolted, killed Lieutenant-Colonel Raul Cardenas, the Escobar commander, and seized the town after a two-hour battle.

All the "rebel" troops at Palomas also mutinied and went home.

Row of Tenements on 134th Street



The row of double-decker dumbbell apartments on E. 134th St. just off Fifth Avenue. Rents here range from \$30 to \$35. Notice the garbage cans at the door-steps.

—Photo by Nippon Camera Club.

A Block in Harlem—Flimsy, Disease-Festering, Common Toilets, Robber Landlords

Blind Negro Worker Making Only \$10
a Week Pays \$35 for Rooms

By SOL AUERBACH.

II.
THERE is a Fifth Avenue in Harlem, too. It is not a broad sweeping street, oily with traffic nor stretching skyward in stories of luxurious business offices and high class apartment stores.

This Fifth Avenue is bumpy and cobbled in some places. It extends towards the sky in five or six story buildings, which offer a menacing front, for they look as though they might give up aspiring toward the sky and crumble. Fire-escapes zigzag their fronts, and dingy stores line the pavement. There are corner fruit stands and some peddlars carts buzzing with flies.

Cross this Harlem Fifth Avenue and walk east along 134th Street. Beware of the sloop and muddy puddles on the sidewalk, as you turn to look at the gloomy candy factory across the street and at the row of dark warehouses at your side. It had been raining and the brick sidewalks ooze water into revolvers and baby lakes. Refuse cans and garbage pails line the street. Here and there a bundle of sloop has broken open and coughed out its contents on the pavement.

This slough-tray which is called a street has been turned into a playground by Negro children. A group of girls with jumping ropes, shouting and laughing, plays flying, jump past you. You catch a glimpse of black stockings torn at the knee, turned over shoes, and coats coming out at the elbows.

Slapped in beside the warehouses there is a row of red-brick house fronts. A brick extends its jagged edge here and there. There is a gaping hole where bricks once rested. The mortar has become so decayed that it looks like ridges of bed-rock. The windows are lopsided; sashes all out of joint; corners of glass missing; window ledges are weather-beaten and worm-eaten.

On the Fifth Avenue, of the rich, fronts rise smooth and straight as the glistening roadway itself. Here, off the Fifth Avenue of Harlem, the slooping street is continued into the house fronts.

Doors, hanging loose on their hinges, are wide open. You step up two wobbly steps, past a vestibule door with glass missing and you are in No. 16 East 134th Street.

If you had come here to find anyone in particular you would have to knock at every one of the eight "apartments" in the four story house, for there are no door-bells and the mail boxes look like pigeon's nests. And if there were mail boxes and bells with names on them you would not be able to see them for lack of light.

You enter a gloomy hallway. There is a gas jet jerked away in the corner but no light. You have a sense of walls which were once painted green. You know that, not because you can see the actual color of the paint thru the grime, but because you see patches of plaster with the edges of peeling paint sticking out into the dim light from the doorway.

On the hall floor you scrape pieces of paper along as you walk. You grope your way up a narrow wooden stairway. The steps creak painfully, and their edges are worn smooth and round.

You see the hint of a light thru the glass panes of a door at the end of the hall on the second floor. As you walk towards it the stench which you have just caught as you entered becomes more pronounced. You trace it unmistakably to a door half open at the end of the hall, between two closed doors which lead to apartments.

It is the community toilet.

There are no windows to this cubby-hole. The floor is slimy and scattered with paper which has been used. The seat of the toilet is broken. The drain does not work right and water rises to the very brim when you pull the string. This has apparently not been cleaned for some time and not repaired for years.

You knock at the door to your right.

You are introduced into the home of a Negro worker in Harlem, in the largest city of the most "prosperous" country in the world.

You enter the kitchen in the home of Mrs. Ethel Williams, the wife of a Negro worker.

Mrs. Williams is a tall lanky woman, and you get to know her and her surroundings better when she lights the small oil lamp on the table.

"We have gas," she says, pointing to an iron-pipe fixture dropping into the room from the ceiling. "But I only use the gas when I want to warm up some milk quickly for my baby."

Gas is too expensive when the coal stove burns.

The walls of the kitchen are no different than the walls in the hall. She points out places on the wall and ceiling near the water pipes, where the dirt-green paint has come off and the plaster is crumbling.

On the floor, propped up on some pillows is an infant playing with his brother who is only a few years older. An older girl is pottering around over the coal stove which takes up the most part of a wall.

Mrs. Williams knows that she lives in no place and is indignant at the condition of this hole of five rooms for which she pays a rental of \$33 per month.

She, her husband and four children have lived here for three years. She subsists a part of her "apartment" to a couple. Eight people live in this five-roomed coop.

The apartment runs the length of the house. There are two (Continued on Page Three)

FASCISTS WORRY OVER SKIRTS.
ROME, April 8 (UP).—Augusto Turati, general secretary of the fascist party, sent a circular to women fascist leaders today lamenting the fact that members of "young and little Italian girls organizations" wear excessively short skirts, causing unfavorable criticism.

DISCRIMINATE FOR SCABS.
SYDNEY, Australia, (By Mail).—Premier Bavin of New South Wales has introduced a bill in the state parliament to give preferential treatment in seniority rights to 850 railway strikers. In return for their services to the bosses in the 1917 general strike.

BOURGEOIS BLOC INAUSTRIA MAKES FASCIST THREAT

Communists Pull Auto
Workers Again on
Strike

Smash Fascist Parade

Fascists Threaten Will
March on Vienna

(Wireless By "Imprecor")

VIENNA, April 8.—The negotiations of the bourgeois parties have resulted in complete unity on the basis of the previous government's program. The bourgeois bloc directed demands, in the nature of an ultimatum, to the social democrats to be accepted by 5 p. m. yesterday. The chief of these was acceptance by the social democrats of the abolition of the legislation protecting tenants.

Should the social democrats reject these demands the bourgeois parties threaten a "strong hand," meaning probably a government without parliament, i. e., a dictatorship.

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Labor Fakers Betray Strike.

The metal workers union has declared the auto workers strike off, without any gain to the workers. The Communist Party appealed to the workers to continue the strike, and, upon the rejection of the demands of the workers, who went back last Monday only in order to hold meetings at which new demands were formulated and presented to the employers, they went out on strike again.

The bourgeois press unanimously declares that the Communists are responsible for the strike. The continuation of the strike against the wishes of the reactionary officials of the unions have depressed the social democrats greatly.

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Fascists Threaten March.

Last Sunday there were collisions again between the workers and fascists. In Hallein, in Salzburg, the Heimwehr (fascist) parade was broken up by the Communists. There were serious collisions in Krems, near Vienna, where the Heimwehr had organized a parade. The Heimwehr leader, Freier, warned the government that an openly reactionary policy must be followed and that if even a part with the social democrats is made the Heimwehr will organize a march on Vienna.

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1,000 WALK OUT CLERKS' STRIKE

Police Slug Many, Jail
18 Pickets

The hitherto impregnable wall presented by the open shop fruit stores fell with a crash as the clerks in many of these stores throughout New York answered yesterday's general strike call of the Retail Grocery, Fruit and Dairy Clerks' Union. Before the day was over, over 1,000 workers from non-union stores had registered themselves on strike. Nearly every union store had signed up, renewing the agreements now demanded.

Police Club Strikers.

Many strikers, victims to police and thug clubbings, were later arrested. Committeemen informing workers of non-union stores of the strike, were severely beaten by police, who then arrested the strikers, (Continued on Page Five)

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Walles Is Labor Traitor.

The union attorneys are Rice and McGuire, 122 W. 43rd St. The Demolition Association's lawyer is J. Leon Fred. This Walles, now head of the bosses, and the man who applied for the injunction, was once the organizer of Local 95, House Wreckers' Union. Like others of (Continued on Page Five)

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Revolt Against "Stretchout."

The rebellion of the southern textile workers against starvation wages and the speed-up system may develop into the largest strike in the history of the industry. The process of rationalization in the southern textile mills and the efficiency schemes of the employers, (Continued on Page Five)

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Section Secretaries, Unit Secretaries, and Daily Worker agents

should communicate with the district Daily Worker manager at once and make arrangements for the carrying out of these plans.

Our district went over the top in the Emergency Drive. We saved our "Daily." Now we must nourish it and make it grow. Let us put the national subscription campaign over in Chicago.

A Daily Worker agents' conference has been called for Friday, April 12, 8 p. m., at headquarters. Every unit must be represented by its agent without fail.

S. A. KRIEGER, Daily Worker Agent.

WILLIAM F. KRUSE, Organizer District 8.

Wall Street's President and His General



Gen. Miguel M. Acosta, right, talking with President Emilio Portes Gil of Mexico on the campaign against the reactionary insurgents. Acosta won a victory over the insurgents in Vera Cruz.

CANADA BARS FREIHEIT

Gov't Refuses Explanation; Second Ban

The Freiheit, Yiddish Communist daily, has been barred from Canada. Apart from an official announcement of the Canadian department of national revenue "prohibiting the importation into Canada of the newspaper entitled 'Freiheit,'" no reason for banning the Communist newspaper is given by the Canadian government. At a late hour last night a telegram sent by R. Salzmann, business manager of the paper, demanding an explanation remained unanswered.

Second Ban.

Mass pressure in Canada and the United States forced the Canadian government to revoke its ban on the Freiheit last July. The official excuse for the ban at that time was the "undesirability" of a paper which published a cartoon on the fascist Noble expedition, by Maurice Pass.

"Plan General Attack." "This is only part of a general attack on the Communist press," Salzmann declared yesterday. "Today it is in Canada—tomorrow it may reach the United States. The entire labor bureaucracy, from the 'Forward' McGrady-Woll-Schlesinger clique down, is probably involved in the plot to isolate the militant Jewish working class in Canada from the influence of the Communist lead in their day to day struggles provided by the Freiheit."

The blow at the Freiheit, coming at a time when the working class is organizing new, militant industrial unions and abandoning the treacherous craft cliques of the A. F. of L., is especially significant.

"But class-conscious workers of Canada and the United States, knowing the value of the Freiheit, will not meekly accept the decisions of bureaucrats of the master class, however much they may be aided by yellow reformist leaders of the A. F. of L."

The entire North American working class will support the Freiheit. Especially in Canada, where the editor of "Der Kampf," the Yiddish Communist newspaper was recently arrested for speaking in Yiddish at a public gathering—where the Canadian government is pursuing a systematic policy of attempting to stifle all organs of militant working class expression—the workers will fight back."

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INJUNCTION ON

HOUSE WRECKERS

Temporary Writ Issued; Case Is Argued Today

It became known last night to the House Wreckers' Union that the Demolition Association, the contractors' organization with its 150 jobs tied up by the strike of 1,800 house wreckers, has only \$700 left in the treasury with which to fight its employers. These facts were reported to certain bosses, and overheard by the union.

The president of the bosses' association, Morris Walles, succeeded, however, in getting his court writ for a restraining order served on Charles Glenn, a union delegate. Glenn was caught at the Municipal Court building where he had to be on union business. The writs are for a temporary injunction against the union, and the union is called to be present today at 10 a. m. in the Supreme Court, Part 1, "to show cause why it should not be made permanent."

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S. A. KRIEGER, Daily Worker Agent.

WILLIAM F. KRUSE, Organizer District 8.

WORKERS IN THREE MORE SOUTHERN MILLS WALK OUT AS STRIKE WAVE SPREADS

Workers International Relief Opening First
Station; Labor Defense on Scene

Farmers Aid Strike; Official "Mediators" Fail
in Efforts to Crush Walkouts

7-CENT FARE TO STATE COURTS

Supreme Court Evades
Decision on Steel

WASHINGTON, April 8.—The supreme court of the United States today overruled the decision of the three judge federal court rendered a few months ago, deciding that the decision to grant the Interborough Rapid Transit Company a seven-cent fare was illegal, and that the dirty work of taking four to eight cents more a day away from New York workers should be done in the state courts, to which the case is now returned.

I. R. T. stocks fell in value on the New York Stock Exchange nineteen points when the ruling was announced. They had gone up in value recently under pressure of rumors that the increased fare would be allowed by the supreme court.

Justice McReynolds, who read the opinion of the court, objected to considering the I. R. T. and B. M. T. holdings as one company for purposes of the suit, and held that the supreme court did not consider the five-cent fare confiscatory.

General public resentment against the subway steal has recently been made more extreme by publication of figures of big subway profits on the five-cent fare, by extra bad service, and state commerce department figures showing that the subway company was charging as operating expense the money used to propagandize for the seven-cent fare, amounting to millions of dollars.

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Duncan Troupe Will

Perform Two New

Dances in Farewell

Two new numbers, never performed before, will be on the program of the Isadora Duncan Dancers when they make their farewell appearance in New York City at Manhattan Opera House, 34th St. and Eighth Ave., on April 18, 19, 20 and 21.

The two new numbers are called "Young Guard" and "Pioneer March" and are said to be among the best in the entire repertoire of these remarkable young Soviet dancers.

Hundreds of New York workers are preparing to give the Duncan Dancers a rousing welcome when they return to this city. They are now in Montreal, having toured various cities throughout the country.

As on their previous appearances, the Duncan troupe will perform in this city by special arrangement with the Daily Worker. Tickets are already much in demand and should be bought at once at the office of the Daily Worker, 26 Union Square.

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NEW CARPENTER WAGE SCALE

NEWARK, N. J. (By Mail).—Effective May 1, a scale of \$1.50 an hour and \$12 a day, with a five-day week, will go into effect for organized carpenters in Essex County. The scale also provides for an increase to \$13.20, beginning next October 1.

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Official Strikebreakers Fail.

GREENVILLE, S. C., April 8.—All efforts of mill owners and department of labor "mediators" to end the dozen strikes now on in this state have failed. Workers stick to their demands. Strikers are also becoming insistent in their demands on their strike committees to ally themselves with the National Textile Workers' Union strike movement.

Particularly impressive was the reception given the news that the Workers' International Relief is already establishing the first relief store. The strikers here, still unaffiliated, have not organized any relief machinery.

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TENNESSEE FAKERS MEET

KNOXVILLE, Tenn. (By Mail).—The misleaders of the Tennessee State Federation of Labor will hold their convention here May 13, 14 and 15. The head of the state federation is Aymon, who helped seal out the rayon strikers in Elizabethton.

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Turn to Page 3

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And read the first installment of "The Lawbreakers," a short story by Lydia Seifulina, the outstanding woman writer of the Soviet Union. This story describes with unusual vividness and humor the life of the so-called "homeless waifs," whose welfare is the constant concern of the workers' and peasants' government. Follow this story every day in the Daily Worker.

ILLEGALLY OUST GIRL ORGANIZER IN WILKES-BARRE

Police Deport Unionist to Washington

(Special to the Daily Worker)
WILKES-BARRE, Pa. — "The forcible sending to her Washington home of Helen Colodny, who on April 3 was arrested charged with distributing leaflets in front of the Newark Silk Co., looks like another attempt to frustrate the organization of the silk workers in Wilkes-Barre by the National Textile Workers' Union of America," declared the strike organizer, Clara Michelson.

Helen Colodny, member of the Young Workers League, with the knowledge and consent of her parents, came to Wilkes-Barre to help with the union work. N. Colodny, Helen's father, when he heard of his daughter's arrest, came from his Washington home to Wilkes-Barre, and issued a statement denying that her parents were not aware of her activities.

After being arrested the young worker was kept locked up overnight. After her hearing in police court, without her consent, and without the knowledge of her friends or the knowledge of the union, she was put on a train by the police authorities and sent to Washington.

From the first day of the strike of the Wilkes-Barre Weaving Co. of 14 S. Empire St., efforts have been made to break the strike. Police have been used to patrol the street near the mill on motorcycles and on horseback. Unwarranted arrests have been made and strikers chased by police on horseback several blocks from the mill.

Julius Leber, another member of the Young Workers (Communist) League, was also arrested together with Helen. He was later fined \$5 by Magistrate Peter Mather, for "disturbing the streets."

GOVERNOR LONG TRIED THURSDAY

Impeached on 1 Count, Others Coming Up

BATON ROUGE, La., April 8.—The Louisiana senate today was perfecting arrangements to try Governor Huey P. Long on at least one impeachment count voted Saturday by 58 to 40 in the house of representatives. The governor's enemies hope to have him impeached on 18 or more counts before long, a list ranging from attempt to hire an assassin to murder a representative to being drunk and disorderly at a party.

Trial Starts Thursday.
The senate will meet in judgment of Governor Long Thursday at noon. The single count charges the executive attempted to block editorial opposition to his proposed occupational oil tax measure by threatening Charles W. Manship, Baton Rouge editor, with publication of the fact that Manship's brother, a world war veteran, is confined at the State Hospital, if the editor did not stop his opposition to the proposed tax bill.

When this count was voted, representatives friendly to the governor compared him to "Jesus Christ nailed to the cross," but the general impression throughout the state is that Long's supporters are deserting him.

Contractor, Agency Shark in Cahoots to Cheat Jobless

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., (By Mail).—Laborers had to pay the Universal Employment Agency here a \$3 fee for a 30 cent an hour job at the Northwestern National Bank construction job.

Then they worked from a half to 3 days and were fired by the contractor, who is said to be in cahoots with the agency, so that the agency could get another fee for the same job.

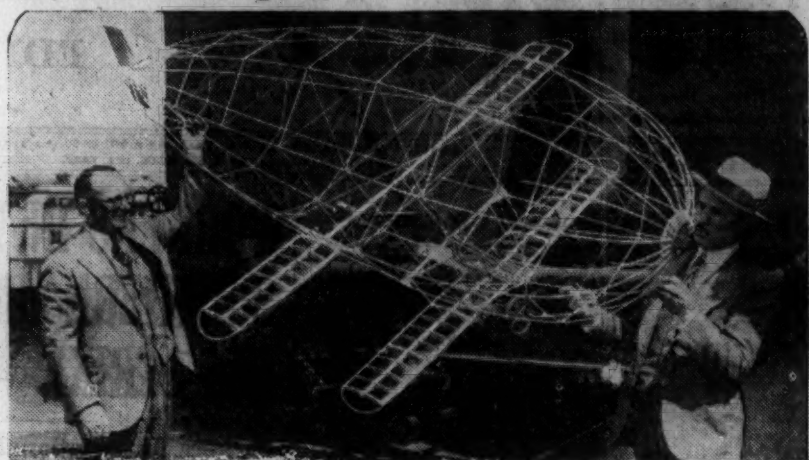
In bourgeois society, living labor is but a means to increase accumulated labor. In Communist society, accumulated labor is but a means to widen, to enrich, to promote the existence of the laborer.—Karl Marx (Communist Manifesto).

Another Magistrate to Fight Strikers



Mayor Walker and Joseph McKee, president of the board of aldermen of New York City, swearing in a new magistrate, Edward J. Walsh, who will take the place of the late Glatsmeyer. Walsh will be just as loyal a strikebreaker as his Tammany colleagues.

Invent New Flying Engine of Destruction for Wall Street



A Los Angeles engineer, R. J. Binkley, with a skeleton model of his proposed "dirt-plane." The finished ship will be 224 feet long, 96 feet wide, with a metal bag holding 450,000 cubic feet of gas, two pairs of wings, five motors and a maximum speed of 180 miles per hour. It will carry 30 passengers, 3,300 pounds of freight (ammunition), and a crew of five. The inventor claims it will ascend and descend vertically under its own power.

Communist Party of U.S.A. Asks Aid for "Der Arbeiter"

Y.W.L. CLEVELAND SCHOOL GROWS

Hold Concert, Dance on April 20th

CLEVELAND, (By Mail).—A concert arranged by the Young Workers Communist League, District 6, will be held Saturday, April 20th, 8 p. m., at Association Hall, 2106 E. 21st St., for the benefit of the Young Workers Summer Training School.

The school will be conducted by the League of District 6 during the months of July and August. This is the third year of the Summer training school in this district. The previous schools have proven successful from every standpoint. Many comrades who attended the school are now taking leading part in the activity of the League. The school has served the purpose of training young workers to take part in the many tasks of the League.

The Young Workers School this year is of even greater importance. The increasing number of young workers in industry—the worsening of their conditions, necessitates the orientation of the League toward the basic industries. The school will spend much time in preparing the League members for this task, giving detailed instruction on how to work in the shops. The fight against the war danger will be made a vital part of the program.

The six weeks of the school will be an intensive study course of the class struggle, and how young workers must participate in all the struggles of the working class. In the past years the workers' organizations of the district have given excellent co-operation to the financial success of the school. With their help we were able to get thru the full course of the school giving free board to every student.

Several Workers' choruses will participate in the concert on April 20th given for this year's school. Among them are: Ukrainian Singing Society, German Singing Society, Freiheit Gausangverein. Other numbers on the program are: Mrs. Inez Dempsey, Cleveland colored singer, student of Professor Murray T. Adams; Athletic stunts by the Pioneers; A one-act play by the Drama Club of Branch one of the League; and speakers.

The admission is 50c. Tickets can be obtained at 2046 E. 4th St.

WIR Asks Unemployed to Report at Office

Unemployed are asked to report at the local office of the Workers International Relief, Room 221, 799 Broadway today, to help arrange the April 12, 13, 14 mine relief tag days.

Feland Says Sandino Disappeared.
Arriving here yesterday on his way to Washington, General Feland, commander of the marines in Nicaragua, said that "no one ever hears of Sandino anymore. I think he is alive however, and he may reappear later."

ORDER SINCLAIR SERVE 3 MONTHS

Supreme Court Defeats Rockefeller's Foe

WASHINGTON, April 8.—The U. S. Supreme Court, a thoroughly republican party organization, made up of men appointed by administrations very friendly to the Rockefeller and their plans for world-wide monopoly, today affirmed the sentence of three months in jail for Rockefeller's chief rival, Harry F. Sinclair, of Teapot Dome fame.

Sinclair, by filing a petition for a rehearing, had postponed issuance of a mandate for carrying out the sentence for a week or two beyond the 25 days period starting today.

On the other hand the government might ask the Supreme Court to have the mandate sent down "forthwith," which would require the sentence to start at once.

Sinclair will serve the sentence in the "Washington Asylum and Jail" named in the sentence handed down originally by Justice William Hitz in District of Columbia Supreme Court two years ago.

This was the only jail sentence imposed as a direct result of the famous oil scandals of 1923-24. Sinclair and some associates also have been sentenced to jury-shawing, and their appeal is now pending before the Supreme Court. The senate contempt indictment was the first of nearly a dozen voted by District of Columbia Grand Juries.

Sinclair on March 22, 1924, refused to answer any questions of the committee, and he was indicted a few days later—ten counts, each specifying a question, and was convicted on four.

Two Big Mass Meets in West Virginia Rally Miners for New Union

MORGANTOWN, W. Va., April 8.—The National Miners' Union launched its organization drive in notorious West Virginia a few days ago with the holding of two large mass meetings. The first was in Star City and was attended by two hundred miners. The second was held in the city of Rivesville and more than 500 miners attended. Speakers at both meetings were E. P. Cosh, secretary of the Pennsylvania Labor Party; Chas. S. Close, N. M. U. Executive Board member of West Virginia; Louis Saas, N. M. U. Hungarian organizer. Many miners joined the National Miners' Union at both meetings.

The miners of West Virginia, betrayed after a long struggle by the notorious Lewis machine, are now depressed but are swinging into the National Miners' Union. The West Virginia National Miners' Union is at present busy arranging for a series of demonstrations in the open shop towns of this region.

The coal companies are cutting wages through the state. Conditions are becoming worse and worse. Conditions secured by the miners after many generations of struggle are being taken away from them. The miners will realize that it is only the National Miners' Union which will fight their battles.

Now in Second Year.
The fraction with its new weapon, now in its second year, is marching ahead. But to hold our gains and to further strengthen our ranks, we must make "Der Arbeiter" a weekly paper.

Help the Party by strengthening the "Arbeiter" to bring the German workers closer to the Party. The tradition of Liebknecht and Luxemburg is with the Communist Party of Lenin. Bring the German speaking workers to the one and only revolutionary party of our class.

The Central Committee endorses the sending of contributions to the "Arbeiter," 28 Union Square, Room 608, New York City. Buy one or more "Arbeiter" certificates at the price of \$5 or \$10. Help to make the "Arbeiter" an effective instrument to rally the German workers behind the banner of Marxian Communism, as raised by Lenin.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE, Communist Party of the U.S.A.

3 More Hurt in Airplane Frenzy

A pilot and two passengers were injured when a small lighted airplane developed engine trouble this afternoon and crashed from a height of 50 feet to the Homes Airport, Jackson Heights.

Walter J. Prior, 29, the pilot, received lacerations of the face and head. Daniel McCarthy, 45, suffered contusions of the head and a possible skull fracture. His son, Daniel, Jr., 14, was slightly hurt.

OHIO MINERS TO WAGE NEW FIGHT ON COSSACKS

New Union Convention Ends District Meet

DILLONVALE, Ohio, April 8.—The first annual convention of the Ohio District, National Miners Union, recently concluded here with a well-attended mass meeting in Co-operative Hall.

The convention was constituted by official delegates from all Ohio local unions of the National Miners Union, by delegates from organization groups in mines where National Miners Union locals are now in the process of organization and committees from unorganized mines. The convention was presided over by Robert Matusek, district president. The report of Andy Plechaty, secretary-treasurer, showed that the Ohio district was in an excellent condition, that many new locals had been organized recently, and that the recently inaugurated drive to build the union in Ohio had already achieved substantial results. He reported the success of the anti-wage cut campaign, which was followed by several strikes under National Miners Union leadership.

Unemployment.
The reports of the delegates to the convention attested to the severe unemployment which is general throughout the Ohio mining field. The reports stated that scores of mines are closed down, while others are working only a few days a week or a month. The conditions of the miners are going from bad to worse. The employers are cutting wages, and the National Miners Union in Ohio fights wage cuts by strikes wherever possible.

The convention discussed in detail the question of intensifying the organization drive and the penetration of new territory in the district. A pleasing feature of the convention was the arrival of a delegation from Sub-district 4 of District 6, which lies in the Lisbon, New Amherst, region of Ohio, and in a section where the National Miners Union had as yet not reached.

The question of building the union, of establishing the district, of waging strikes against wage cuts, of strengthening existing local unions and the establishment of new locals, of intensifying the drive to extend the union, were among the matters discussed and acted upon in detail at the convention.

The regulation of the union's financial system, of work among the young miners and the spreading and supporting of the "Coal Digger," official organ of the Union, also received consideration by the convention. The convention ratified the work of the district officials and re-elected to office unanimously the present staff of officers, until such time as the referendum election would be held.

Fight Cossack Bill.
The meeting was sponsored by Local Union 6, National Miners Union, of Dillonvale. Speakers were Pat Toohy, Robert Sivert, board member from Lansing, and Robert Matusek. Music was furnished by Elahovic's Band.

The employers of the state of Ohio realize that the miners of Ohio will sooner or later wage a militant struggle for a union and union standards. The employers' lobby has succeeded in pushing through the state senate and house the infamous Clark bill, calling for the establishment of the notorious Cossack state police in Ohio. The bill is at present waiting for the signature of Governor Cooper and then becomes a law. The National Miners Union is concentrating fire on this Cossack measure and mobilizing the forces of the miners in opposition to it.

UPHOLD PRICE FIXING
WASHINGTON, April 8 (UP).—President Wilson's war time prices of \$2 and \$2.45 a ton for soft coal, decreed under the Lever act, were upheld by the United States Supreme Court today in a suit appealed from Clearfield, Pa.

PARIS ON THE BARRICADES

by GEORGE SPIRO

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and offers a splendid opportunity to widen the sale of this most timely and brilliant example of revolutionary fiction

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NEW YORK CITY.

Not only has the bourgeoisie forged the weapons that bring death to itself; it has also called into existence the men who are to wield those weapons—the proletarians.—Karl Marx (Communist Manifesto).

"No One Knows" Well-Known Gambler



Nicky Arnstein (at extreme left), gambler and swindler, has achieved so much power in the capitalist police departments, that he may be released because no one wants to identify him. It would probably mean death at the hands of a gangster.

Central Pennsylvania Mine Bosses Fail to Stop Miners Meeting

PORTAGE, Pa., April 8.—Despite interference from the mine bosses, who went from house to house and from miner to miner while at work, threatening to discontinue all who attended the mass meeting of the National Miners' Union, the meeting was held with two hundred miners and wives in attendance. Speakers were Thos. Rodgers, secretary-treasurer of the Central Pennsylvania District of the National Miners' Union; Louis Saas, Hungarian organizer, and Pat Toohy, national secretary-treasurer.

The speakers condemned the "Union Miners' Ass'n." as a company union movement, sponsored by the coal operators and agents of the republican party, and designed to trap the miners into the paws of the employers.

Explain Aim of TUEL-Negro Labor Congress Meet at Noon Today

A mass meeting aiming to mobilize sentiment for the coming Metropolitan Conference of the American Negro Labor Congress and the Negro department of the Trade Union Educational League will be held at Pier 14, East River, at noon today, under the auspices of the two organizations.

Speakers will be Richard B. Moore, American Negro Labor Congress; Otto Hall, Trade Union Educational League; Harold Williams, Communist Party; George Mink, Marine Workers Progressive League, and Harriet Silverman, of the New York local of the Workers' International Relief.

7-CENT FARE DECISION
The United States Supreme Court's decision in the I. R. T. 7-cent fare case may be handed down when the court convenes today. Anticipating victory for the company, the I. R. T. shares are going up.

NOT AT ALL HEAVY . . .



The grocery clerks promise the biggest booth with at least \$5000 worth of merchandise for the

'BUILD THE UNION' BAZAAR

Everything will have to be sold for any price that it will bring.

STAR CASINO

April 18, 19, 20 & 21

COOLIDGE AND FULLER MAY RUN FOR U. S. SENATE

Sacco Murderer Wants Rival to Be Judge

BOSTON, April 8.—Possibility that former President Coolidge, who broke the Boston police strike, and former Governor Alvan T. Fuller, who gained world-wide infamy in the Sacco-Vanzetti case, would be rivals for the United States Senate from Massachusetts in 1930 was seen today.

After a trip in the South Fuller said he was paying the greatest attention to the senatorship.

He was inclined to doubt that Mr. Coolidge might attempt to obtain the post, as a Boston newspaper recently reported he would do. "I don't take that seriously," he said, regarding the question of Coolidge's trying for the senate. "I do not believe that Mr. Coolidge would be attracted to any public position, elective or appointive, unless it might be to succeed Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes on the United States Supreme Court bench, in the event that Justice Holmes retires. He might care to accept that, and I believe that President Hoover would be very glad to give it to him. I think it would be a good appointment—splendid."

Anything is good for Coolidge that keeps him out of Fuller's path, was the opinion expressed by Fuller supporters here.

Seven States Produced 60.1 Per Cent of All the Manufactures in U. S.

WASHINGTON, (By Mail).—Seven states have 60.1 per cent of the total production of manufactures in the United States, according to the department of commerce. New York leads with 15 per cent; Pennsylvania is second on the list, and Illinois, Ohio, Michigan, New Jersey and Massachusetts follow in the order mentioned.

We have seen above that the first step in the revolution by the working class is to raise the proletariat to the position of ruling class, to win the battle of democracy.—Karl Marx (Communist Manifesto)

2nd BIG WEEK

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Rally to their support! Donate a day's wages! Take up a Collection in your shop! Sell stamps to your shopmates. Volunteer to participate in the Tag Days, April 12, 13 and 14. Report at the office of Local New York Workers International Relief, Room 221, 799 Broadway, and secure collection box and stamps. Open until 10 p. m. every day this week.

MAY DAY BUTTONS

This year will carry the slogans:

—"Organize the Unorganized!"

—"Defend the Soviet Union!"

—"Fight Imperialist War"

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COMMUNIST PARTY OF U. S. A.—NATIONAL OFFICE.

Two Bombs Are Hurlled at Repressive Indian Legislative Body; Barely Missed Simon

GOVERNMENTMEN HURT; JOB MAY BE WORK OF SPY

Resentment Shown to British Commission

LAHORE, India, April 8.—About 100 persons were injured yesterday when police dispersed a group of Arya Samajists who stopped in the street and refused to move after authorities had forbidden their procession. The procession was formed to carry the empty bier of the Mahasha Rajpal, who was stabbed Saturday by an imported Moslem thought to be a British agent summoned to start a religious war.

DELHI, India, April 8.—Two bombs hurled from the gallery of the Indian legislative assembly here and bursting in the government benches, wounding several members and narrowly missing Sir John Simon, punctuated the mass resentment of the Indian workers and peasants to the Anglo-Indian government and the Simon commission. Three government benches were wrecked by the explosion.

Those arrested were Butakeswar Dutt, from Bengal, and Bhagat Singh, from the Punjab.

The chamber was filled with smoke. A pamphlet headed "Hindustan Socialist Army Notice" and signed by Balraj, honorary chief, was thrown with the bombs.

Simon With President. Police locked the council house at once and prevented ingress or egress.

Sir John Simon, head of the British commission, was in the president's gallery when the bombs fell. One of the bombs dropped near Sir George Schuster, finance member of the viceroy's executive council, injuring him.

Hate Legislature. The Indian National Assembly is a fake legislative body, controlled mechanically by British government officials and renegade Indians. It has recently aided the Anglo-Indian government to put through anti-labor union measures, to conduct a Red raid, during which trade union leaders were arrested.

The Simon commission of the British parliament is a hand-picked body bent to "inquire into the propriety of allowing self-government to the Hindus." It is a thoroughly imperialist body which marches about India with a heavy guard of British police and soldiers who have several times fired on crowds protesting its presence.

Scene in Samarkand, Turkestan Capital



Market day in Samarkand, where according to the World Tourist agent, no American had set foot until he arrived to make arrangements for a tourist group.

Build Up Powerful Tenants' League, Urges Otto Hall

"The only way to combat the housing conditions which exist in Harlem is by an organized fight of the tenants," declared Otto Hall, national organizer of the American Negro Labor Congress, when he came to the Daily Worker office yesterday to discuss the exposure of housing evils in Harlem being made by the "Daily."

"The campaign is absolutely necessary in Harlem, because the majority of Negroes there are the lowest paid workers and they must pay exactly double the rent that workers in other districts pay."

"While little can be expected from the legislature, for it serves the interests of the landlords, organized mass pressure can make it give us concessions and force the legislators to relieve the situation in some way."

"For this however, it is necessary to build a strong mass tenants' organization, which will fight militantly against insanitary conditions, rent raises and dispossession. The Harlem Tenants' League is an organization with such a program and it must be built up to mass proportions during this campaign."

"The American Negro Labor Congress will cooperate with the Harlem Tenants' League in holding street meetings in Harlem on the housing situation."

"There is, however, one real solution to the housing problem. That is for the tenants in a strong organization to take the houses away from the landlords and place them under their own management."

OPEN SEAMEN'S HEADQUARTERS

Marine Workers Get Baltimore Club

Headquarters of the Marine Workers League were opened at 1710 Thames St., Baltimore, Md., yesterday, George Mink, national secretary of the League announced.

"Organizational work has been proceeding in Baltimore for the past three months," Mink declares. "Seamen and longshoremen have responded enthusiastically to the call for a fighting, industrial union issued by the Marine Workers League. We are also completing preparations for the opening of an International Seamen's Club in the same building which is one of the finest in Baltimore, in a few days. Library, checker rooms, and every convenience for seamen will be provided—so that they will have no need to watch for the stool pigeons of the corrupt I. S. U. officials."

DEFEAT COMPENSATION BILL CHATTANOOGA, Tenn. (By Mail).—A bill to increase compensation for labor in case of death or injury failed to pass, being tabled by the senate judiciary committee.

The lower middle class, the small manufacturer, the shopkeeper, the artisan, the peasant, all these fight against the bourgeoisie, to save from extinction their existence as fractions of the middle class. They are therefore not revolutionary, but conservative.—Karl Marx (Communist Manifesto).

DAWES BOARD DEADLOCKED OVER PAYMENT

Schacht Offers Less Than Half Demands

PARIS, April 8.—Dr. Hjalmar Schacht, chief of the German reparations delegation, at a special session of the Dawes board, offered a starting annuity of approximately \$300,000,000 a year, increasing over a 37-year period to a maximum of \$500,000,000.

The Dawes plan board of experts conference was perilously near a deadlock today, with the Allies admittedly lacking unity among themselves and the German delegate, Schacht, openly declaring that Germany could not pay the demands of the war victors.

New Demands. At one time it seemed that the Allies had agreed on \$550,000,000 payments annually. The only trouble was how to divide it among the looters. Germany under the old Dawes plan would have had to pay \$625,000,000 this year, and there was some hope expressed among the delegates that she would, however protestingly, agree to the new and lower figure.

Overnight, however, France, Belgium, Italy and England submitted further claims for \$75,000,000, making Germany's plight as bad as if no conference had been called.

It is thought here that the German delegation may yield to the threats of the war victors, but it is not believed that this will settle anything, as there will be first of all considerable trouble getting Berlin to ratify and more trouble getting it to pay.

World Tourist Agent Visits Samarkand In USSR to Arrange Tour

A story of Samarkand, the ancient capital of Tamerlane, the Tartar conqueror, and the temples and tombs he erected there is told by Milton Goodman, director of the World Tourists, New York travel bureau, holder of a franchise which permits the sending of American tourists to Soviet Russia. Mr. Goodman recently returned from abroad where he spent nearly three months exploring hitherto unknown parts of the vast territory of the Soviet Union.

The other classes decay and finally disappear in the face of modern industry: its proletariat is its special and essential product.—Karl Marx (Communist Manifesto).

A Block in Harlem Reveals Struggle of Negro Workers

(Continued from Page One)

windows in the kitchen and two in the front room. The intervening rooms must be illuminated by a flickering gas jet or an oil lamp since there are no windows in them. The condition of the walls are the same throughout. There is hardly any ventilation at all. It is easy to understand how there are so many deaths from coal gas and illuminating gas in the tenements when it is bitter cold outside and the wind roars through the flimsy walls.

The kitchen window overlooks a desolate back yard which is spotted with papers and dirt. An old rusty and very narrow fire escape runs along the back of the house. This is about the only attempted compliance with the law in the whole building.

Garbage? There are no dumbwaiters here. The garbage must be tied up in bundles and carried out the street by the tenants themselves.

Baths? Mrs. Williams laughs. No, there are no baths here. Have there been any renovations lately? Three years ago the landlord repainted the kitchen by smearing dark green paint over the cracked walls. It didn't make any difference, said Mrs. Williams, for instead of painting it in light colors, the room remained as dark and gloomy as before. The walls are actually crumbling.

"The landlord won't do anything. He says that if we want repairs we will have to take a rent raise."

We were to hear that repeated again and again. WILLIAMS has not had steady employment for the last three months. "He worked at the Knickerbocker Cement and Supply Company for five years," Mrs. Williams said. "Then they decided to cut hands so he lost his job about three months ago. Since then he has been working at the docks, but not steady. He leaves about four or five o'clock every morning to look for a job, and if he



Williams, his wife, four children and two lodgers in the kitchen of their "apartment" of five cubby-holes at 18 E. 134th Street. —Photo by Nippon Camera Club.

finds one he makes about \$5 a day. He has to get re-hired every day. Many days he doesn't find any work."

It was already after six o'clock and Williams had not yet returned.

Williams has to go rustling for a job every morning at about four or five and if he is lucky enough to find work he doesn't return until late in the evening.

When he returns he comes home through a slough-tray which is called a street, walks up a smelly and crumbling hallway, into his hovel for which he pays \$33 per month.

Here is a fellow worker who slaves thru the day—when he is given a chance to—for a meagre pay, comes to that section of the city where his employer and others like him have told him he must live, to a hovel which is called a home and for which he pays a high rent to persons in the same class as his employer.

There are many other workers like him.

The same conditions prevail in the whole row of eight houses on East 134th Street. Holmes and his wife and three others live in an apartment at No. 18. Although the apartment is even worse than the one we just described he pays \$35 for five rooms.

Both Holmes and his wife are blind. He works at a broom and mop shop downtown and works piece-work. The brooms are made by machine and there is much speed-up.

Holmes makes on the average of from \$10 to \$12 a week.

The ceiling is coming down, there are large holes in the walls near the plumbing, gas light, coal stove, no baths, community toilet, no garbage disposal, dark, unventilated.

In an apartment in the next house lives D. W. Heddeleston, famed Negro veteran of the Spanish-American war. He pays \$30 for his five rooms, and has gotten the few dollars grace over the other tenants because he lived there for the last 11 years. When he first moved in in 1917 he paid \$15. His rent has been doubled since then. In these eleven years there had been no improvements to speak of in any of these houses. They were allowed to go from awful to worse while the landlord raised the rent.

Heddeleston sits in one place and moves his legs with difficulty. He served in the quartermasters department which was located at Tampa, Florida, until a severe epidemic of yellow fever forced the headquarters to move. He was lamed in an accident. He does not get a pension because the army department reported they could not find his name on the roll.

"The more I think of that war," said Heddeleston, "the more I think it was a big money making proposition."

The department houses we have just described are known as "double-decker dumbbell tenements." The clever architect who designed them obtained first prize for planning such an inexpensive cage back in 1879. The tenement law of 1901 condemned this type of building. Now, in 1929, they are still being used for housing Negro workers.

The lodgings we have just described are not isolated instances but are fairly numerous. Nor are they the worse. If you continue following the Daily Worker investigator into other sections of Harlem, you will see almost unbelievable conditions.

Tomorrow we will go to a "higher-class" apartment, and see what terrible crowding the Negro workers must suffer for the privilege of having a dumbwaiter which does not work, and a hot-water supply which is only present in the lease.

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Subscription Drive of Daily Worker Is Blow to Imperialist War Plans

"The subscription drive of the Daily Worker is of the greatest significance to every Latin American worker," declares Albert Moreau, head of the Latin American Department of the U. S. Section, All-America Anti-Imperialist League. Moreau writes:

"The Daily Worker has contributed much to the struggle against imperialism. It has exposed the role of Wall Street imperialism in Nicaragua, Haiti, China and other fields of exploitation. The Daily Worker did much to mobilize support for the striking workers on the banana plantations in Columbia, and against the intrigues of the United States in the Bolivia-Paraguay conflict."

"At a time when United States imperialism is becoming more aggressive in enslaving the colonial masses, and the danger of war with imperialist rivals, especially Great Britain, more acute, every sincere opponent of imperialism must realize the importance of making the Daily Worker a mass organ and a more powerful force against imperialism. The Daily Worker exposes the efforts of imperialists to prepare for an attack against the Soviet Union, which is today a thorn in the side of the imperialist world."

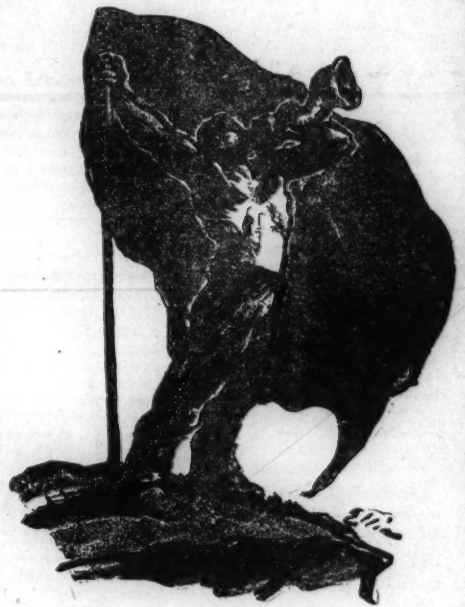
"Every worker should realize the tremendous importance of building the circulation of the Daily Worker at the present time, when the imperialists are intensifying their war preparations. More power to you!"

Altho the Daily Worker subscription drive is hardly under way and it has been only one week since the beginning of the drive, returns show that the workers realize the importance of building up the Daily Worker circulation. However, the returns of 220 for the first week represents but a small fraction of the minimum of 8,250 set for the drive, and every effort must be made to raise this quota before May 1. A successful drive for the Daily Worker will be a powerful blow to the imperialist war preparations.

The totals for the drive will be published every Monday. The subscriptions for the week ending April 6, and the total quotas for the districts is given below.

	Subscriptions Received	Quota
District 1 (Boston)	18	350
District 2 (New York)	28	2,750
District 3 (Philadelphia)	8	375
District 4 (Buffalo)	12	320
District 5 (Pittsburgh)	16	450
District 6 (Cleveland)	26	400
District 7 (Detroit)	26	750
District 8 (Chicago)	28	850
District 9 (Minneapolis)	14	450
District 10 (Kansas City)	16	275
District 12 (Seattle)	2	275
District 13 (California)	10	525
District 15 (Connecticut)	6	225
Agricultural and South	4	300
Miscellaneous	8	
	220	8,250

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THE LAWBREAKERS

A STORY of LIFE in the U. S. S. R.

International Publishers. Copyright, 1929

By LYDIA SEIFULINA

NOTE:—Partly because of her origin—her mother was a peasant—partly because she has spent many years in the village as a teacher, Lydia Seifulina (born 1889) knows the psychology and the language of the peasant. She understands the village and she feels the revolution. The traditional peasant themes found in the older Russian literature, Seifulina treats in an entirely new fashion, charging them with an unprecedented dynamic significance. In her work we see the mass of savage peasantry caught up by the irresistible enmesh of history and hurled into the vortex of Civil War, Revolution and Communism.

Seifulina began her literary career in 1920. She produced two long tales that attracted the attention of literary Russia: "Decay," a remarkable representation of a revolutionary Siberian village, and "Vineya." "The Lawbreakers," printed here, describes the life of the "homeless waifs" whom the Soviet Union is doing so much to convert into useful citizens. It is one of her best stories.

HE was caught at the depot. He had been buying foodstuffs from the market women. He took his arrest with the cheerfulness of an old-timer. He winked to the gray man who held the rifle, and asked: "Where are you going to take me, comrade, to the Rtscheka (county Chekha) or the Gubcheka (provincial branch of the Chekha)?"

"A hot one, you are! It's a cinch you've been through everything." They took him to the Ortscheka (district Chekha), too. They took him to the Gubcheka. There he sat down quietly on the floor of the anteroom, awaiting his turn. When questioned, he answered willingly and cheerfully.

"Your name?" "Grigori Ivanovich Peskov."

"What district?" the commandant questioned in a weary, disdainful manner.

"From far away. Guess I'd have to go some to find my way there now. I'm from Ivanovo-Voznesensk."

"Well, how did you happen to come to Siberia?" "Call this Siberia! I've been a lot farther still."

And with these words he glanced proudly at those present.

"But what the devil brought you here from Ivanovo-Voznesensk?" He corrected stolidly: "Not the devil but a train."

And when the soldiers and the man who was scrawling something on paper with a pen roared with laughter, he responded merely by spitting gravely on the floor. "They brought me on a train, comrade. The 'Mericans. Some Petrograd kids with teachers were fought here to fatten 'em up. It's the Red Cross, or something. None of my business, though. 'Mericans, that's what they are. Lenin must have paid 'em for us: 'Go ahead, feed 'em up.' Then Kolchak came. Some went farther on and some died off, and I got into a children's shelter and from there I ran away to the country."

"What did you do there?" "Worked as a farm-hand for the priest. Don't you think 'cause I'm skinny? I'm handy for work, brother!"

"And did you enroll as a volunteer with Kolchak?" "Yep. But I ran away."

"How did you get to be a volunteer then?"

"When the Reds came, everybody ran away and I ran with 'em. Well, nobody wanted me, so I enrolled as a volunteer."

"But why did you run away from the Reds? Were you afraid?"

"Afraid? . . . What's there to be afraid of? I'm of the Red Party myself, I am. But they all started to scout, so I scouted, too."

The soldiers again roared with laughter. The commandant reprimanded them and gave the order: "Search him."

WITH the same willingness he let them search him. He raised his hands in the manner of one accustomed to this procedure. His large, gray eyes sparkled merrily in the pallid, childish face. They lit everything up, like spots of sunlight. They lit up the emaciated, shrunken, little face, and the shaggy, lice-ridden head of the color of dirty straw. A large sum of money was taken away from the boy, together with a keepsake locket with silvered lids, a pound of tea, and a few yards of woven stuff that was in his kit.

"Where did you get the money?" "Stole some of it, and made some tradin'."

"What were you trading in?"

"Tobacco, cigarettes, and sometimes I'd swipe somethin' and sell it."

"He's a real one!" said the commandant, astonished. "Where are your parents?"

"Pa was killed in the Joiman war, and ma got some new kids. So she went somewhere with her new feller and the kids, and fixed me up on the 'Merican train."

And again he met the commandant's dull gaze with the clear shining of his eyes. The commandant shook his head. He wanted to say, "A hopeless case." But the light in Grishka's eyes stopped him. He smiled and rubbed his chin.

"Well, what did you do when you were with Kolchak?" "Nothin'. Just enrolled and ran away."

"So you're of the Red Party?" recoiled the commandant.

"Right you are. Give us a light." "You ought to be spanked for smoking. Well, here's a light! How old are you?"

"Fourteen last St. Gregory's Day."

"So you know the saints. And why do you wear that locket?"

"To remember my dad. He'll feel better in heaven when he gets to know 'bout it. Mother forgot him, but Grishka remembers."

"And you think he's in heaven?" "Where else? The soul has to have some place to kick around in when it leaves the body."

The commandant's eyes again wore their blank, official expression.

"That'll do, now! I'll have to detain you."

"To jail? All right. But the cats there is punk . . . well, never mind. I c'n stand it a while. Goo-by."

They remembered Grishka for a long time at the Cheka.

Another unpleasant thing was that the doctor looked him over for a long time, naked. He had been scrubbed clean at the bathhouse, but the doctor examined him in such a way that Grishka felt as if his body were dirty. Then the doctor started to question him about the shameful things. That was not right. Grishka had seen a good deal and fooled around a bit himself. But it isn't right to talk about it. It's disgusting to recollect it. And he doesn't feel like fooling around any more. When he emerged from the doctor's face was red and his eyes seemed to have lost their sparkle. He had aroused him so, the "goggle-eyed" one.

But in the evening, at the home for juvenile criminals, he was cheerful again. He approved of the food. "This ain't like the slap-hat at the Soviet dining room, brother. This is milk. The kasha is sweet. Bits of meat in the soup. Great!"

BUT AT night he felt ill at ease. The boys were restless and the teacher scolded them. Somehow the teacher reminded him of the doctor. For a long time Grishka could not fall asleep. He wondered why.

"There, that's it! Beck! I ain't shook the piller. It bothers me."

And he spent the whole night in sad yearning, half asleep, half awake. At times he saw his mother. She was combing his hair and saying:

"You're growing, Grishenka, you're growing, sonny! We'll have a rest when you get big. You'll make money and you'll take care of father and mother. . . . My own boy!"

And she kissed him.

It's strange! His eyes are open and the lamp is throwing its light up toward the ceiling. He knows that it is the Children's Home. His mother, surely, is not here. And yet he feels it on his cheek—she kissed him. And he wants to cry. But he hemmed like a grown-up man, restrained his tears, and turned to the other side. And then he seemed to see the doctor. He recalled the women. And again he felt a sense of disgust. And he was uneasy. He wanted to pray, but could not recollect "Our Father." And he did not know any other prayer. In this way he tossed about all night long.

(To Be Continued.)

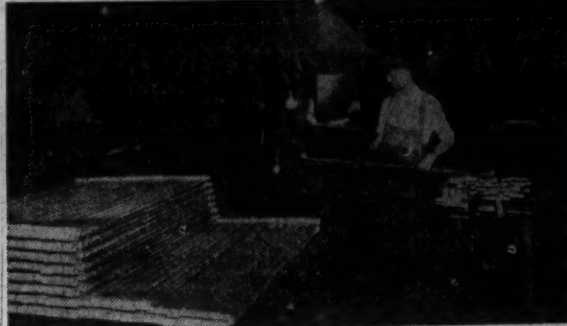
Worker Correspondents in Basic Industries Tell of Conditions of Slavery in Shops



On this worker correspondence page appear letters from workers in such basic industries as the railroads, mining, oil, steel and auto industries.



Photo at extreme left, typical miners' shacks in one of the open shop towns described by the miner-correspondent in the first column of this page. Second photo illustrates hazards of low paid steel workers;



It shows a furnace explosion in one of the mills of the Steel Trust, in which death for the workers is belched forth. The third photo shows a worker in the South Bend Studebaker auto plant, forming spring eyes.



Photo at right shows danger of work of railway track labor, slaving on maze of trackage.

ONE MAN MUST DO WORK OF 3 IN OHIO MINES

Coal Diggers Lose All Confidence in U.M.W.

(By a Worker Correspondent)

CALDWELL, Ohio (By Mail).—Just a few lines from a coal digger to let the workers know how the miners are faring under the American plan, in other words, the open shop.

The operators promised to give the men steady work if they returned to work under the open-shop plan, but the truth is that the mines in Ohio are running two and three days a week; only a few are running as high as five or six days a week. The miners are forced to work at a frightful rate of speed. Where they used to have two or three men on a certain job, one does the work now.

This is particularly noticeable among the day men, that is, the men being paid by the hour.

Cheated on Weight.

The men working at the face, or the loaders, are also speeded up and cheated on weight for the coal they load. I have worked in this mine since 1911, the Caldwell mine, but I have never seen a weight as the loaders are getting now. Dead work is practically abolished. Such petty annoyances as water in your working place, no posts, bad air or roof, no rails or ties, are given no consideration.

A miner might start out to work each morning for a month and not be able to make a nickel. When we worked under the union, we forced the bosses, in some instances, to pay us for dead work, but now, if you are given a place in sulphur water, "tree deep," you are forced to work in it under the threat of being fired.

Stool-Pigeons.

Yes, the conditions in Ohio mines are terrible. The spy system is prevalent in the Ohio mines. They have stool-pigeons in every mine, and if you happen to complain about bad air, no rails or ties, water or especially bad weight, you are liable to be discharged if one of their stool-pigeons hears you and reports you to the mine management.

Accidents Increase.

Everywhere, you hear, "Reduce the cost of production, make the men work." It's no wonder that accidents are on the increase in Ohio since the mines went on the open-shop basis.

The miners are in a terrible plight; their bodies are badly bent, but their spirit of unionism will never be broken. The union spirit is stronger in them now than it ever was. The miners still remember the old motto: United, we stand; divided, we fall.

The miners are putting up a strong resistance on all fronts to the speed-up and rationalization in their industry, under the leadership of the National Miners' Union. Every miner who was forced to return to work under the open shop has denounced John Lewis and his "henchmen" as arch-traitors who got them into this misery.

Wise to U. M. W. Fakers.

Lewis will be long remembered as the biggest traitor in the history of the union. A few weeks ago Lee Hall, president of the defunct Ohio district of the United Mine Workers, issued a statement to the effect that the men now working in the mines will be admitted into the U. M. W. upon the payment of \$1 initiation fee and as soon as they get enough men to sign up they will call them out on strike again.

But the men will not be fooled so easily again for I can truthfully say that I haven't met a single man who was forced to go to work in the open shop mines who would be willing to come out on strike under the present leaders of the old union. These leaders are looked on as the most corrupt and contemptible creatures on the face of the earth.

Everywhere one can hear about the new miners union. The miners know that the old union can't win them any union conditions or wages. The miners want to build the most powerful union in the world. To the workers of all industries I say, join your respective unions, I don't mean the A. F. of L., but I mean the new, honest unions that are under honest leadership.—A MINER.

Red Corners, Libraries, Part of Life of the Soviet Workers

The concluding part of a letter from a metal worker of the Soviet Union is published today. This worker wishes to correspond with an American worker.

Now all the industrial undertakings in our district are members of our housing cooperative. Altogether we have 128 four and five-story houses.

But the housing crisis is not yet over. Our industries are developing with every year, the number of workers in the mills and factories are growing and at the same time adding to the number of houseless. The workers are trying to ameliorate their condition by temporarily sharing their apartments with those badly in need of it. At the same time more new houses are being put up.

How do we feel in the new houses? We were given a possibility of leading a real cultured life. We live in light and dry apartments with gas ranges, steam heat, electricity and bath-rooms. In the settlement where there are six big houses, a separate radio station has been installed. In the other houses there are loud speakers or radios in every apartment. At last we can live like real human beings.

Cultural Work.

In the new houses they are carrying on cultural-educational work with the housewives. There are red corners there where they can hear lectures on different subjects, where family parties are held, where they can read newspapers, etc. Besides, there are travelling libraries with the latest literature. There are also kindergartens and nurseries, where women workers, when going to work, leave their children and need not worry about them; there they get a proper physical and social education and good care.

Now what is the rent in these houses? At first it was a little high (5 roubles for a square sajen). But later the government made it easier for the workers by making the loan payable in 65 years, owing to which the rent was reduced to 3 roubles and some kopeks per square sajen. That includes heating, light and all other upkeep expenses. In order that you might be able to appreciate the comforts and the significance of the new houses, I shall make a comparison. I, one of the writers of this letter, live in an old wooden house belonging to a man who made the necessary repairs on it. I occupy 11-4 square sajen of space, for which I pay 4 roubles a month. There are no modern conveniences here: no sanitary plumbing, no water, no warm toilet, no bath-room. I have to buy wood myself, the ceiling is low and the walls are thin so that the noise of the whole apartment is in my room—and all that if you count all expenses, costs 10 roubles a month.

You cannot even dream here about a nice rest with a book or newspaper in your hands, you can't rest at all in such conditions. I am impatiently waiting to move into a new house when it is my turn to get a room. I consider the people who live in the new houses happy mortals. These houses are real sources of culture, and upon the further development of our industries, with the continued peaceful, undisturbed from without, work of all the toilers, we shall build on the ruins of the past a socialist society.

With fraternal greetings,

NOLANDT AND AVRUTSKAIA.

Metal workers of the United States: write to this metal worker of the Soviet Union.

In the next worker correspondence page, we will print the first part of a letter from a worker in the Kharkov bicycle factory. The czarist government left a half-demolished building, with old and worn out equipment. The workers took over the plant, and rehabilitated the factory, increasing production many times, and at the same time bringing about a 7-hour day.

STOOL-PIGEONS IN PACKARD CO. SPEEDUP CUTS AUTO WAGES

Every Kick Reaches Their Ears

(By a Worker Correspondent.)

DETROIT (By Mail).—Department F-H of the Packard auto plant, the wax and polish line, is under the supervision of Wilson, the superintendent. This line is full of stool-pigeons, and every little infraction of the rules is reported to the foreman. He delights in raising hell and firing men. Now there are three men working on each car, two in front and one in the rear end. The man that finishes his part first is required to stand by and push the car along until the other two have finished.

Another rule is that no one must look out the windows during working hours, nor is anyone permitted to talk. These conditions have existed for a long time. Organize fellow-workers.

CANADA MINERS SUFFER 500 Jobless After Blast in Nova Scotia

(By a Worker Correspondent.)

SYDNEY, Nova Scotia (By Mail).—As the result of an explosion a couple of weeks ago at the Allen Shaft at Stellarton, Nova Scotia, over 500 coal miners have been thrown out of work.

Two hundred of these have been hired by the Albion and other mines of the British Empire Steel Co. at Thorburn.

Thus, by doubling the shifts, some of these men got work, but at the same time the earning capacity of all the miners was greatly reduced. That's one of the ways unemployment is "solved" under the capitalist system.

The other 300 are still out of work, and many more hundreds of

(By a Worker Correspondent.)

LANSING, Mich. (By Mail).—The trimmers in the Fisher Body plant in Lansing are now working from 10 to 11½ hours a day for \$5.50. The company no longer bothers about blowing the quitting whistle at night.

In order to earn a living wage under the speed-up system and the low wages, the Fisher body workers work until they are about ready to drop off their feet.

In the Flint plant of the Fisher Body Co. the oil sanders were all put on the gang work system, with the result that the wages have been reduced practically two and three dollars a day.

(By a Worker Correspondent.)

SEATTLE, Wash. (By Mail).—The wages of track laborers on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad have been cut by five cents an hour. The pay of the track laborers has thus been brought down to 30 cents an hour. The work day is 8 hours; straight time is paid up to ten hours. Time and a half is not paid for overtime until after ten hours of work. Board is charged at the rate of \$6 per week.

If you work less than a week forty cents per meal. The food served the workers is very bad. The bunks are double-deck; the ventilation is poor, and the conditions crowded and unsanitary. Each man is charged 75 cents a month for hospital fee, whether he works there for a month or not, and whether he gets hospital treatment or not.

"HURT IN CRASH"

N. J. (By Mail).—Ten people were hurt when a bus, descending a hill, crashed thru a hedge. Two may die.

STANDARD OIL WORKS COUNCIL FOR THE BOSS

Fake Election Ends Today

(By a Worker Correspondent.)

BAYONNE, N. J. (By Mail).—By the time this letter reaches you, the election of the Works Council will have begun in the plants of the Standard Oil Co. in Constable Hook, Bayonne, in the Standard Eagle Oil Works at Caven Point, Jersey City, and in the Bayway plant in Elizabeth, all of which plants employ about 10,000 workers. These are all refineries of the Standard of New Jersey.

What is this Works Council, and how is it elected? The company tries to fool the workers into believing that it represents the workers, but we know better. This is nothing but a sort of company union scheme, to tie up the workers. None of the Standard Oil of New Jersey workers are organized into any kind of union.

The election will begin on Monday (April 8) and last until Tuesday. The result is all framed up. The election takes place every April. The workers in each of the departments are supposed to elect a man to the Works Council, who is supposed to take all the grievances of that department and present the complaints of the department to the company.

The delegates to the Works Council get paid 3 cents an hour extra by the company. One worker and one of the superintendents are supposed to count the ballots. The counting is actually done in the company offices by the company official only; the worker is told to keep out, and is squared by a "gift." If he is honest and don't want to be bribed he is fired.

Naturally, the men are elected to the Works Council whom the company want on the Council.

So the council turns out to be the bosses' council, not the workers. Mostly the delegates are stool-pigeons; if you ask them to bring a complaint to the superintendent, he reports you, and most likely you are fired.

They have this Works Council gag in the other oil plants here, too, at the Tidewater Oil in Constable Hook, for instance. Last May, the Works Council sold out a strike of the Tidewater men. It lasted a week, and the men were solid, too, until they were told to go back by the Works Council.

Wages are rotten here, 53 to 57 cents an hour, or about \$25 a week, for laborers. Wages for the other workers are little more. Most of the workers are laborers.

The speed-up is worse since the last time I wrote you; there are many accidents a week, from acids and fumes.

OIL SLAVE.

Wage Cut for Milwaukee Ry. Track Labor

(By a Worker Correspondent.)

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"HURT IN CRASH"

N. J. (By Mail).—Ten people were hurt when a bus, descending a hill, crashed thru a hedge. Two may die.

REPUBLIC STEEL WORKERS SLAVE 14 HOURS A DAY

Poison Fumes Destroy Health

(By a Worker Correspondent.)

PITTSBURGH, Pa. (By Mail).—The workers in the Republic Iron and Steel Co. have to work from 10 to 14 hours on a shift. The speed-up is growing every day, for the steel workers here are told that more production is expected.

Workers are fired in the Republic Mills for any little slip they may make. The workers are not allowed to rest a second during the 12 hours or more of hard slavery, for they are fired if the foreman sees them.

Often, men, many in a mill, are sent home for as much as several weeks if they are seen sitting down before quitting time. Laborers get 41 cents an hour; the conditions in the mill are filthy. The workers' health is a poor thing to bet on in any mill of the Republic Co.

Poison Fumes.

Smoke and gas make the hot mill a hell-hole for the workers. The air is poisonous, full of gas, which alone kills many of the steel workers after awhile.

Accidents grow more frequent in the mills, due to the constant increase in the speed-up system. The workers are unorganized. There are stool-pigeons, or spies, for the company, scattered through the mills, and the foremen are always goading the workers to work faster.

Many of the workers in the Republic Steel Mills say to themselves at the end of the grueling day of torture in the mills: "How have we been able to stand this slavery; is it going to last till we drop dead?"

A Fighting Union Needed.

No, fellow-workers, it does not have to last till we drop like so many worked-out horses. What we need is a fighting steel workers' union for the whole industry; it must be led by the Communist Party which will never sell out like the A. F. of L. did, as we know.

Join the Communist Party, steel workers. There is a way to end our unbearable slavery.

STANLEY.

'Paris,' Caught in Mud Saturday, Is Released

Thirty-six hours behind time, the big French liner Paris, sailed for France this afternoon after twenty-four hours spent aground, off Fifty-ninth Street, Brooklyn.

The Paris, one of the vessels of the Trans-Atlantic Fleet with 1,000 passengers aboard, suddenly nosed onto the mud Saturday morning due to the heavy fog which hung over the harbor. It was not until 6:15 a. m. that tugs were able to pull the vessel off and start her on her journey.

Man's Estate

by Beatrice Blackmar and Bruce Gould

BILTMORE Theatre, W. 47th Street

Even. 8:30; Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:40

SIL-VAHA'S COMEDY

CAPRICE

GUILD Theatre, W. 52nd St.

Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:40

EUGENE O'NEILL'S

Strange Interlude

John Golden Theatre, 58th St. E. of B'way

EVENINGS ONLY AT 8:30

ARTHUR HOPKINS

presents

HOLIDAY

Comedy Hit by PHILIP BARRY

PLYMOUTH Theatre, W. 45 St. E. 55th

Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:30

Chanin's MAJESTIC Theatre

44th St. West of Broadway

Even. 8:30; Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30

The Greatest and Funniest Revue

Pleasure Bound

Draper

"Security" Serves as Very Poor Material for Margaret Anglin

HERE is a different Margaret Anglin from the Ivory Electra who used to jump up and down in savage glee when her mother's throat was cut.

Margaret Anglin as Jane Mapleson, "fat and forty," but rather red faced than "fair," has the principal role in a tragedy of conventionalities, a play with an Oscar Wildish tang, called "Security" and now at Maxine Elliott's.

It's all about a mother who is trying to keep her rather stupid daughters married to men of means, aristocrats and rising young diplomats. To do this everything has to be entirely respectable. The mere fact that Jane's husband has been having a series of affairs with other women, she chooses to ignore. Even when the latest of them commits suicide, she wards off scandal by insisting that Mr. Mapleson had the reckless creature's apartment key only by accident.

But when the husband, touched by so much devotion, confesses that the scandal thus neatly side-tracked would have been well founded, then she breaks up the family. It is all a great game of "saving face," nothing counts as long as the rules are apparently kept, and the husband commits the high crime of introducing a little sincerity into a social problem where, for the persons involved, the real things are the fictions and artificialities. In her determination not to condone any realities, Jane even risks her daughter's future, for which she has hitherto cruelly slaughtered her own jealousy, her women friends; and becomes accessory to sundry other crimes.

The husband, rather stolidly played by Thurston Hall, is shown as a poor creature, whose only solution for any problem is suicide. Irene Brown as Edna Mapleson is a snippy and amusing woman of fashion, who gets what she wants for herself without regard to the rules, and gets away with it. Reginald Mason as Ronnie Newton is a gigolo grown old, still trying to marry money. Charles Millward, as Sir Daniel Marchant, British Foreign Minister, is a regular George Ade caricature. He looks just like the woodcuts, seen in profile, as he usually is seen. Can it be that the producers have recognized their duty to American imperialism and are conducting propaganda against His Majesty's servants? Or is this self criticism on the part of Esme Wayne-Tyson, its author?

Anyway, Jane finally, distastefully, marries the Foreign Minister (Mapleson having shot himself at last) in order to club her eldest daughter's husband, the rising diplomat, into staying with her. He has been making dates in Egypt with some night club hostess.

It is a nice picture of British upper class motivations and moralities

and probably true enough. Miss Anglin treads her way through this mirage-like atmosphere as though she were right at home. She acts as if she felt her part. Well, it is an age of wonders.—V. S.

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AUTO BOSS TRIES BLAMING SLAVES FOR BUTCHERY

Men Sore, He Makes Band Play

(By a Worker Correspondent)

FLINT, Mich. (By Mail).—Recently the Chevrolet

Daily Worker

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The A. F. of L. and the Negro.

The International Labor News Service is a propaganda medium of the American Federation of Labor. Joseph A. Wise, member of the Typographical Union No. 16, of Chicago, is one of its most active correspondents, specializing in malicious anti-Communist slanders.

This much needs to be understood in order to properly rate the vicious attack on an "inter-racial dance" given by the Young Workers (Communist) League in Chicago, written by Wise and sent out by the I. L. N. S., in which it is declared that:

"The male part of the crowd was largely made up of Negroes, with a sprinkling of Whites, Chinese, Filipinos, Mexican Indians and mongrels."

The A. F. of L. propaganda that slanders the unity of the five races clearly explains the obstacle that the Green-Woll regime is today in the effort to build the solidarity of the American working class that is constituted of all these races. The clipping that came to the Daily Worker was taken from the Colorado Labor Advocate, the official organ of the Colorado State Federation of Labor, also of the Denver Trades and Labor Assembly. It no doubt appeared in many other A. F. of L. organs. Two other interesting paragraphs are as follows:

"Two large banners bearing the following slogans conspicuously adorned the walls: 'Full social equality for Negroes,' and 'Fight against race prejudice.'"

"These slogans epitomize the inducement held out to men of the colored races to join the Communist Party."

Since the A. F. of L. thus reveals itself as being opposed to the fight against race prejudice, it must be in favor of race prejudice, with its Jim Crow laws, the segregation of Negroes, and really revealing the reason why the A. F. of L. takes no steps to organize Negro workers, in fact discriminates against them on every hand. It takes its stand with the lynchings, who hang and burn in the name of social inequality, for the preservation of so-called "white supremacy."

The A. F. of L. news service indicates that it feels "political and economic equality" are sufficient. But these are the masks under which the A. F. of L. completely betrays the Negro working class. In this article the A. F. of L. has completely unmasked itself insofar as its real attitude toward the Negro is concerned. Here is enough to blast every hypocritical utterance on the Negro question that may ever come from the lips of President William Green or Vice President Matthew Woll.

Santo Domingo Grows Suspicious.

General Charles G. "Hell and Maria" Dawes, who loaded the so-called Dawes plan on the backs of the German workers, is having a difficult time persuading the people of Santo Domingo to take him seriously.

The Dominican press openly states its well-founded fear that the American budget experts brought to the island by the former vice president, who is himself a big Chicago banker with a shady past, especially in the Lorimer scandal, may simply be conducting a survey to determine what further could profitably be taken under American control as security for another loan.

The collection of Dominican customs revenues has already been under the control of the United States government for the past 25 years, to provide interest for the repayment of \$20,000,000 rolled up in loans already extended to governments, most of which have been set up by the Wall Street-Washington regime as its pet puppets.

After Lindbergh and Hoover, Dawes comes to the West Indies and Latin America to cash in on the "good will" tours of aviators and presidents. The chains of great finance, properly adjusted according to the Dawes method, are expected to make the American semi-colonial easier victims of the Yankee imperialist pickpockets. But there are many indications, as in Santo Domingo at the present time, also Nicaragua, that the workers and peasants of Latin America intend having something to say about this enslaving program of the dollar financial experts.

Santeri Nuorteva Is Dead.

Santeri Nuorteva, who gave unstintingly of his strength to the revolutionary movement in three countries—the United States, Finland and Russia—is dead in Leningrad. He succumbed to the same disease of the heart, brought on by overwork that has found many victims among the leaders of the Bolshevik revolution.

Nuorteva will be long remembered in the United States. Here he not only labored among the Finnish workers, as writer, speaker and organizer, but he did much to bring them closer to the American workers. He was himself as active in the English-speaking as in the Finnish-speaking movement. After the victory of the Bolshevik revolution he labored with Ludwig C. K. Martens, Soviet Trade Representative in this country, to establish relations between the new Workers' Republic, the fruit of the conquest of power by the proletarian dictatorship in Russia, and the United States, the seat of the new capitalist strength transferred from Europe.

Deported with Martens to the Soviet Union he gave of his ability as an organizer in the period of reconstruction that followed the defeat of the numerous civil wars and interventions.

His final years, however, are inextricably bound up with the miraculous growth of the Karelian Soviet Republic, the Soviet outpost on the borders of white Finland. Karelia is known for its forests, rivers and lakes. Out of these has grown a developing water power now being used to turn the wheels of paper mills that will in time make it unnecessary for the Soviet Union to purchase paper stocks abroad. Thus Soviet Karelia is helping in the building of a socialist economy. During this period Nuorteva has been its president.

Nuorteva did his best to fight off the fatal illness that was claiming his life. He stood among the throngs in the Red Square in Moscow, witnessing the Red Army's celebration of its Tenth Anniversary in the bitter cold of mid-January, much against his doctor's orders. Thus he always refused to spare himself. Nuorteva is dead. He helped advance the revolution.

WHEN MATTHEW WOLL SEES RED—



By Wm. Gropper

BILL HAYWOOD'S BOOK

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Outwitting the Police to Make a Speech: A Judge Gets Excited; Socialists Pass A Criminal Syndicalist Law

In installments already published Haywood tells of his toll as a child, of working at various trades in the Rocky Mountain region, of the great strikes he went thru, of jail and murder frame-up and labor organization. He tells of helping to form the I. W. W., of its struggles, of his delegation to Europe and of meeting Lenin there. In the last issue he tells of campaigning for funds to defend the workers placed on trial after the winning of the Lawrence strike. Now read on.

By WILLIAM D. HAYWOOD.
PART 81.

ANOTHER enthusiastic meeting was held in Carnegie Hall where a much interest was aroused and a large sum of money raised for the defense fund. After the meeting a group, among whom was Jack London, went to a restaurant where I spent a pleasant evening with the famous author.

The second strike at Lawrence was about to take place. A meeting was arranged on the Boston Common. Special trains had been chartered from Lawrence, Lynn, Haverhill and other towns surrounding the Hub. I was to be one of the speakers at this meeting but an indictment had been issued for me at Lawrence and a warrant was out for my arrest. It was almost certain that if I went to Boston by train I would be arrested at the station and prevented from speaking at the meeting. So some of the Fellow Workers came for me in an automobile. We drove to Boston from Providence and when we got there went direct to the State House, which stands above the Common, and drove into the arch of the building where we waited until my time came to speak. I walked down through the crowd to the platform. As soon as I was in the body of the people it was impossible for the police to reach me.

After my speech was concluded some one indicated the direction where the automobile was standing and I asked the crowd to make a pathway for me. I walked hurriedly through this great throng of people to where I thought the automobile was standing. Some one said, "This way, Bill." I got into a car. I said to the chauffeur, "Step on the gas." Then I found that I was in the hands of police officers. They took me to the police station where my friends immediately gave bail and I was turned loose.

THIS arrest interfered somewhat with my plans as it was necessary for me to go to Lawrence to plead.

When my case came up in the court there, after the indictment was read, the judge said, "Guilty or not guilty?"

My reply was, "Guilty of nothing except trying to help the workers of Lawrence get a little more bread."

The judge flared up and said, "Mr. Haywood, we want no speeches in this court. If it occurs again you'll be guilty of contempt. Answer the question that is asked of you, 'Guilty or not guilty?'"

I said, "Not guilty."

The judge mentioned a date on which my trial would be set. But this like several other perfectly good indictments, went down in history. I was never tried under it. I returned to Massachusetts when Ettor and Giovanitti's trial came up at Salem. The first thing I did was to try and have our lawyers establish the rights of the prisoners by having them seated in the court room somewhere other than the cage in which they were imprisoned according to the custom in Massachusetts. The law provided that a man was presumed to be innocent until found guilty. I contended that these men seated in the cage, built in the center of the court room, were surrounded by all the evidence of guilt even before the trial began.

The trial ended with the acquittal of Ettor, Giovanitti and Caruso. A great demonstration was held in Lawrence as a reception for the prisoners when they were released. Ettor and Giovanitti spoke at this meeting.

Shortly following the Lawrence strike the textile workers of Little Falls, New York, went on strike, and made a set of demands which they submitted to the manufacturers of that place. Ben Legere and Matilda Rabinowitz were the chief organizers. When I arrived there Legere and others were in jail, and Matilda was acting as chairwoman of the strike committee. She was a little thing but filled the position with much credit to herself. The strike was a miniature repetition of the great Lawrence strike.

IN 1912 the Socialist Party held a convention at Indianapolis. The delegates were of an altogether different caliber than those who went to make up the convention of 1908. The class struggle meant nothing to many who were there supposedly representing the working class. There were seventeen or more preachers who could scarcely disguise their sky-piloting proclivities. There were many lawyers and some editors.

A meeting was arranged for me in Tomlinson Hall. In describing the Lawrence strike, in my address, I neglected to mention the fact that to Congressman Victor Berger was due the credit for the investigation of the strike that took place before the Rules Committee of the House of Representatives in Washington, D. C. Victor Berger was sore to the bone. Hillquit, too, had not gotten over the fact that his offer to act as a lawyer for the men on trial for murder in Lawrence had not been accepted.

To these leaders and their henchmen in the convention the time seemed opportune to amend the constitution of the Socialist Party, which they did with Article 2, Section 6, providing that:

"Any member of the party who opposes political action or advocates crime, sabotage or other methods of violence as a weapon of the working class to aid in its emancipation shall be expelled from membership in the party."

It was Reverend W. R. Gaylord who introduced the resolution against sabotage, direct action and violence. He said, "We do not want any of it. We don't want the touch of it on us. We do not want the hint of it connected with us. We repudiate it in every fiber of us."

Victor Berger expressed himself as follows:

"I desire to say that articles in the Industrial Worker of Spokane, the official organ of the I.W.W., breathe the same spirit, are as anarchistic as anything that Johann Most has ever written. I want to say to you, Comrades, that I for one do not believe in murder as a means of propaganda. I do not believe in theft as a means of expropriation nor in a continuous riot as a free speech agitation. Every true Socialist will agree with me when I say that those who believe that we should substitute 'Hallelujah, I'm a Bum' for the 'Marseillaise' and the 'International' should start a 'bum organization' of their own."

It was a base, libelous, uncalculated charge made by Berger against the Industrial Worker. He knew that the I.W.W. had never advocated murder as propaganda. He knew that it had never advocated theft as a means of acquiring the capitalists' property, he knew that the organization which he was slandering was Marxian in its concept. He had had a chance to learn something of its methods and tactics in conducting strikes, he knew the merits of the Lawrence strike, he had heard the children when they testified in Washington, he knew that the strike had been a great victory for the workers, and he knew that at the time he was speaking Ettor, Giovanitti and Caruso were in prison charged with murder. His speech in the convention in support of Article 2, Section 6, was a covert stab in the back at the men who were facing trial. Berger if he ever saw a song book of the I.W.W., knew that with the satirical song, "Hallelujah, I'm a Bum" were also printed the "Marseillaise," the "International," and many other revolutionary songs.

If these songs were of American production the chorus of the "Marseillaise" would chill the blood in Berger's veins.

In the next issue Haywood continues to compare the Hillquit-Berger Socialists with the framers of the criminal syndicalist laws, and then tells of the great Paterson strike of 1915. Get "Bill Haywood's Book" free, sent as a premium to you if you send in a one year subscription to the Daily Worker, either new or renewal.

Defending the Foreign-Born

By KARL REEVE.

Tendencies toward the concentration of the functions of the United States government in the hands of the president have already been clearly manifested since the installation of Herbert Hoover and his millionaire cabinet. The basis is being laid for the doing away with the mask of false democracy which is now likewise because of war preparations and the world rivalry for international markets. The Hoover government is taking all measures to facilitate the transfer from the form of false bourgeois democracy to open dictatorship.

More "Efficient" Courts. This preparation is emphasized in Hoover's inaugural address, which shows that the naked and open rule of the imperialists is being made a reality. Hoover declares that both the civil and criminal laws must be modified and that all of the deadwood must be cut away from the judicial system in order to insure rapid, severe action against lawbreakers.

Hoover declares his intention "to re-establish the vigor and effectiveness of law enforcement." He speaks of "the entire federal machinery of justice, the redistribution of its functions, the simplification of its procedure, the provision of additional special tribunals, the better selection of juries, and the more effective organization of our agencies of investigation and prosecution that justice may be sure and that it may be swift."

Fascist Methods. The call for special tribunals, for the betterment of agencies of investigation and prosecution has a familiar ring and we may find similar statements by Mussolini and the Balkan dictators, where fascism has been established by these very methods. Hoover's message is nothing more nor less than the opening call for the preparation of a fascist government.

Now in the period of war preparations, the democratic forms which cloak this oppression of the workers and mask the rule of the capitalists with "democratic" trimmings are becoming a nuisance, an impediment to capitalist dictatorship, and are to be thrown overboard.

This preparation for the increase in the efficiency of capitalist justice, for the outlawing of all working class organizations, permeates all of the present activities of the government. One of the points of attack on the working class is to be seen in the drive against the foreign-born workers. New restriction of immigration and deportation laws have already been passed by the session of congress recently adjourned and the special session to be called this month, will consider further measures against the foreign-born. Senator Blewett is advocating the "voluntary" registration of aliens as a preparation for espionage against foreign-born. The Johnson bill advocated extension of the grounds for deportation and removal of the time limit within which aliens can be deported for illegal entry. The deportation bill already passed provides a jail sentence, making it a criminal offense, to enter the United States illegally.

Secretary of Labor Davis in his report, advocates "an entirely new code" of immigration, which includes "selective immigration." Davis points out "that already immigration officers are at work in foreign countries weeding out undesirable aliens."

Open Dictatorship of Bosses to Bring Fascist Methods

He advocates, "a 100 per cent selective policy, subjected to the inspection system abroad, so that in all respects, immigration to the United States would be of the highest type available." He demands that "discretionary powers should be given to the administrative officer," he recommends, what has now become a law, that "a penalty should be attached in addition to deportation" for those entering the United States illegally.

He calls for the further restriction of immigrants from Mexico and Canada and for a revision of the deportation laws "to make them more adequately meet the needs of the government." He declares, "the practice of the service is to take into custody for deportation all aliens of the criminal, immoral and anarchistic classes whose illegal presence is indicated." He calls upon all employers to demand an immigration certificate from foreign-born workers. He declares that some large employers of labor already demand such certificates, and concludes, "the extension of this helpful practice is being urged by the department in the hope that employers of foreign-born labor generally will assist the government in the enforcement of the immigration law, through refusal to give employment to persons who have entered illegally" and he says his plan "involves the enrollment of aliens under the direction of naturalization officers."

Purposes of New Measures. While Secretary of Labor Davis

clearly indicates the measures demanded by the government against the foreign-born, some of which have already become law, the "Honorable" Robt. Carl White, assistant secretary of labor, is more frank in divulging the purposes of these laws. This honorable gentleman declares that the registration of the foreign-born "would enable our government to locate and deport the undesirable aliens—the anarchist, the red, the criminal, and the immoral. Among these there are thousands who must be regarded as moral lepers, for they have come here for evil purposes. They are destructionists, and thousands of them are playing their nefarious game within our gates, planning and laboring for the destruction of other governments, and hoping ultimately to destroy this great republic of ours. The need for an enrollment law is immediate." As a further reason for registration and restriction of immigration, the honorable gentleman asks the rhetorical question, "Do you know that we have in this country an organization calling itself the American Young Workers Communist League, and that it is teaching small children disregard and hatred for our form of government?"

Against Radical Workers. These statements were made in a speech delivered but a few weeks ago in Yale University, and the assistant secretary of labor goes into great detail to show that the native born white American is of a higher standard and "we must be cautious as to the quality and quantity of

immigrants whom we permit to enter." He advocates sharper immigration laws because "the parlor pink, the ultra radical, the Bolshevik, the Communist, were products of foreign soil and for years confined to foreign soil. . . because they are hostile to our principles and national philosophy, we owe it as a duty to our country to keep them out. . . we are too prosperous and contented to listen to the wild social theories of other lands."

It becomes plain that the measures advocated by Secretary of Labor Davis, a further restriction of immigration, the registration of foreign-born workers, the selection of immigrants in their own countries, the increasing of the powers of the secretary of labor to administer the laws, more severe deportation laws, etc., are advocated to be used against the foreign-born because they have a revolutionary tradition, because they are more class-conscious, because they are enlisted in basic industries. It becomes clear that these measures are being prepared by congress and are being passed by Hoover and his cabinet as an attack on the working class, as an attempt to split and divide the workers, and to persecute, deport and imprison one of the most militant, advanced and important sections of the working class, and attempt to shatter the unity of the working class. Thus, the government, throwing away all democratic subterfuges, is changing our laws during a period of war preparation in order to be able more easily to exploit workers and in order to keep them in subjection, and try to prevent them from protesting against the plunging of the United States into imperialist war.

Spies Expose Dictator.

Let me quote from a capitalist information service, the Whaley-Eaton Service, which are "offered to a select clientele and are available to persons of discrimination," and have "the support and confidence of representative business men in all parts of the union." In a report entitled, "The New Epoch Under Hoover," this service points out that one of the most significant changes inaugurated with Hoover is this tendency toward dictatorship. It says, "He was a dictator in his relief work in Europe and he was almost a dictator in the food administration at home."

The report then refers to the U. S. senate and declares that one of Hoover's tasks will be to subjugate the senate to his dictatorship. "What a knock-down this senate will get if it undertakes through sheer obstinacy to oppose the constructive programs of Mr. Hoover."

The report continues, "Mr. Hoover does not have to be a dictator in the sense that Mussolini is a dictator; the test is coming just as certainly as the tide or rain and it will be a fine thing if it comes early in his administration at the approaching special session."

The workers must awaken to the seriousness of the situation. They must answer the attacks on the foreign-born workers, they must fight against the preparation for a fascist dictatorship, which is but a part of the preparation for the imperialist war.

The International Labor Defense is now conducting a campaign in defense of the foreign-born workers, and is defending John Topalskany against deportation charges. Topalskany has just had his citizenship papers revoked by the federal court in Pittsburgh, and is facing deportation because of his membership in the Communist Party.

Worker Scores Tolstoy, Author of "Azure Cities"

Comrades:

In the story published in the Daily Worker, "Azure Cities," you ask for criticism or reaction to these stories. I want to say, in the first place, I not only have criticism against the stories, but against the writer, Alexey Tolstoy, just as much as I would have against any bourgeois intellectual writer. There are many kinds of these mental opium peddlers of different varieties. I remember rightly, and I think I do, Alexey Tolstoy is one of the many bourgeois white guard emigres who went abroad after the proletarian revolution. There he, like many of his kind, lied, vilified and slandered the workers' government of the Soviet Union.

But when the imperialists with their lackeys, including these intellectuals, failed to crush the Soviet Union, then of course there was no more of the hundreds of millions in money for military and lying propaganda purposes and the so-called intellectuals began to feel the pinch of hunger. Lucky for these people that the workers' government provided some of them back to Russia, they would behave themselves in a good manner. Well, Alexey Tolstoy is one of these people. He is back writing stories as good as he can.

Your question is: Is Buzheninov a typical citizen of the Soviet Union? My answer is no, many times no. Buzheninov is not only not a typical citizen of Soviet Russia, but he is not a proletarian citizen of any other part of the world. He is a typical citizen, of course, in the minds of nebulous bourgeois intellectual writers.

The workers of my class don't act that way, far from it. It is the imaginary acts of bourgeois writers who act and dream that way. It is not the proletarian. I am sorry I had to write such a long letter in order to say what I wanted to say. Kindly publish this in the Daily Worker, as it would give me encouragement to write some more at other times. I am a worker as you can see by my writing.

ERNEST BERSIN.

(While agreeing with much of Comrade Bersin's letter, it must not be forgotten that Alexey Tolstoy, whatever his sins in the past, is now functioning as a citizen of the Soviet Union and writing sympathetically of the life there. He is one of the most popular writers in the U. S. S. R., and his works have been issued by Gosizdat, the state publishing house. It must also be remembered that very few of the new Soviet writers are actual Communists. Most of them are writers of a transition period, who have grown out of the pre-revolutionary bourgeois world and still retain many elements of bourgeois ideology. The Daily Worker would like to hear the opinions of other workers concerning "Azure Cities" or any other of the stories by Soviet writers we are publishing.—Editor.)